

Arrow assumed, correctly, that both his specimens were females. My specimen from Satipo, Peru, is unfortunately also a female; I compared it directly with the type.

The locality of the type specimen, Chapada, is now called, according to Bokermann (1966, p. 103), Chapada dos Guimarães. It is situated at about 30 kilometers northeast of Cuiaba, at about 800 meters of altitude.

Specimens Examined: *Brazil*: Chapada, Mato Grosso, 2600 ft., November, 1902 (A. Robert), one female (type); Para (Bates), one female (both BM). *Peru*: Satipo, Jauja, May, 1948 (Paprzycki), one female (AMNH).

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#### FIELD NOTES

**AMPHIZOA LECONTEI** Matthews (Amphizoidae) were collected during the period Aug. 13 to 15, 1963 in the middle fork of the Popo Agie River, Sinks Canyon, about 5 miles south of Landers, Wyoming at an elevation of about 6500 feet. At this point the stream was quite rapid and rather cold. The entire catch of 11 adult specimens were found in foam covered pockets of calm water surrounded by rocks along the shore. Each of these pockets had water flowing into them, though in some instances at a slow rate. An average of about 1 hour was spent for each specimen collected. Ten of the adults were found clinging to pine debris (male flowers), only one was found on the side of a rock. One adult, when dropped into the water, made feeble swimming motions, but progressed slowly by these efforts. Pools were examined which contained abundant pine debris but no foam, no beetles were found in these situations. The size of the pools in which specimens were found varied from about 2 square inches to about 4 square feet.—RICHARD E. WHITE, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington.